The concept of the projective transformation is illustrated in the diagram below. It shows how a point in the plane is mapped to another point by a transformation that preserves certain geometric properties, such as parallelism and collinearity. The transformation can be represented by a matrix, and the coordinates of the points before and after the transformation are given by the following equations:

\[ \begin{align*}
    x' &= ax + by + c \\
    y' &= dx + ey + f
\end{align*} \]

where \( (x, y) \) are the original coordinates and \( (x', y') \) are the transformed coordinates. The coefficients \( a, b, c, d, e, \) and \( f \) are determined by the specific transformation being applied.

The projective transformation is a fundamental concept in projective geometry and has applications in various fields, such as computer graphics, robotics, and computer vision.
de Soto led an expedition through the southeast looking for gold and hoping to open a trade route to China. Taking a chief as a captive, de Soto demanded servants and women from the Choctaw, who attacked his invading army at the town Mabila (Mobile, Alabama). The Spanish troops burned the town but were forced to withdraw, and the Choctaw had no further contact with Europeans until French and English settlers began to move into the area around 1700. Choctaw scouts served on the side of the colonists during the American Revolution, and through a program initiated by General George Washington many Choctaw adopted white customs and culture, intermarrying and converting to Christianity. Along with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole, the Choctaw were consequently known as one of the "Five Civilized Tribes."

The passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 empowered President Andrew Jackson to force those five tribes to move to "Indian Territory," present-day Oklahoma. The French traveler and writer Alexis de Tocqueville, who witnessed the beginning of the removal of the Choctaw in Memphis, recalled that he had watched "the expulsion, one can say the dissolution, of one of the most celebrated and ancient American peoples." Despite the losses and hardships they endured during the long series of removals, the Choctaw maintained their tribal identity and customs. Cyrus Byington (1793-1868), a Christian missionary from Massachusetts who joined with the Choctaw in Mississippi in 1821 and later established a mission in Oklahoma, spent nearly fifty years developing an orthography, grammar, and dictionary of the Choctaw language, and his authoritative works were instrumental in preserving and perpetuating the language among the Choctaw. Near the end of World War I, several Choctaw servicemen in the American Expeditionary Force became the first of the Native Americans to be called "code-talkers," securing military communications and consequently playing a pivotal role in an important victory over German forces. Today, the Choctaw Nation is the third largest tribe in North America, with over 200,000 members in southeastern Oklahoma.

Reading "Nanih Waiya (The Choctaw Creation Legend)." This story, narrated and translated by Choctaw Elder Charles G. (Charley) Jones (1918-2004), is a version of the legend told to generations of Choctaw children. Nanih Waiya, which in Choctaw means "leaning or stooping hill," is the name of an ancient earthwork mound probably dating from 100 BCE to 300 CE. Since much of it has been leveled by plowing and cultivation, it is impossible to determine the exact size of the original mound, which today is 25 feet tall, 140 feet wide, and 220 feet long. Venerated by the Choctaw people, the sacred mound plays a central role in their origin legends. In his unvarnished version, Jones thus describes the mound as the place of "the first creation of man," from which each of the Muskogean tribes emerged in turn and subsequently settled throughout what is now the southeastern United States. The text is taken from Legends of the Choctaws (1992).

Choc- taw

The Choctaw are descendants of the Paleo-Indians, who occupied the North American continent as early as 11,000 to 14,000 BCE, and their language is part of the Muskogean language family, an important linguistic group that also includes Creek, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Apalachee. Farmers who lived in permanent villages, the Choctaw flourished in what is now the southeastern United States, including Mississippi, Alabama, and parts of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. Their first contact with Europeans was in 1540 when the Spanish explorer Hernando
Potawatomi

The Ojibwe (Chippewa), the Odawa (Ottawa), and the Potawatomi formed the Three Fires Alliance. The Ojibwe were the closest related to the Potawatomi, and their place name, Temagami, was a word meaning "place of the reliance". The Potawatomi were a branch of the Iroquois, but they were not part of the Iroquois Confederacy. They were not related to the Ojibwe. They were related to the Delaware people.

The Potawatomi were a small tribe of people who lived in the eastern part of the United States. They were located in what is now Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The Potawatomi were a farming tribe, and they lived in villages. They were a peaceful people, and they were known for their good relations with other tribes.

Potawatomi

Nanacha Wa'iyi

Located in Wisconson, Mississippi, this ancient archaeological mound is the site of the Mississippian Indians, the ancestors of the modern-day Indians. The mound is about 20 feet high and 150 feet wide. It is made of clay and earth and is surrounded by a large circular ditch. The mound was built around 1200 AD and was used as a ceremonial center.

The mound was discovered in 1850 by a group of hunters. They were searching for game and stumbled upon the mound. They were so impressed by the size and beauty of the mound that they decided to bring it to the attention of the state. The state of Wisconsin purchased the mound in 1851 and it was declared a state park in 1852.

The mound is a very significant archaeological site. It is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in the United States. It is a wonderful example of the Mississippian culture, which lasted from 1000 AD to 1600 AD. The mound is a wonderful example of the Mississippian culture, which lasted from 1000 AD to 1600 AD.

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Nanih Waiya
(The Choctaw Creation Legend)

A very long time ago, the first creation of man was in Nanih Waiya, and there they were made and there they came forth. The Muskogees first came out of Nanih Waiya, and then they summoned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went to the east. On this (the west) side of the Tombigbee river, there they rested and as they were smoking tobacco, they dropped some fire.

The Cherokee next came out of Nanih Waiya. And they summoned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they were dry they went and followed the trail of the elder tribe, the Muskogees. And at the place where the Muskogees had stopped and rested, and where they had smoked tobacco, there was fire and the woods were burnt, and the Cherokee could not find the Muskogees’ trail, so they got lost and turned aside and went towards the north, and there towards the north they settled and made a people.

1. Muskogees: Members of a powerful tribe that occupied portions of present-day Georgia, Florida, and Alabama and formed the nucleus of the Creek Confederacy.
2. Tombigbee river: A tributary of the Mobile River that flows from northeastern Mississippi through southwestern Alabama.
3. Cherokee: Members of a tribe that occupied the hills and valleys of the southern Appalachian Mountains.

The Chickasaws third came out of Nanih Waiya. And then they summoned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry went and followed the Cherokee trail, and when they got to where the Cherokee had settled and made a people, they settled and made a people close to the Cherokee.

The Choctaws fourth and last came out of Nanih Waiya. And they then summoned themselves on the earthen rampart and when they got dry, they did not go anywhere, but settled down in this very land and it is the home of the Choctaw People.

[1994]

Potawatomi

The Ojibwa (Chippewa), the Odawa (Ottawa), and the Potawatomi formed what was called the Three Fires Alliance. Members of the closely related tribes spoke dialects of the Algonkian language, and the Potawatomi derived their name from an Ojibwa term, potawatomikinim, meaning “people of the place of fire,” a reference to their role as the preservers of the council fire for the Alliance. The three tribes migrated together from the northwest to the eastern shore of Lake Huron around 1400, probably because of climate changes that made winters longer and colder in North America. The Potawatomi were driven farther west during what became known as the Beaver Wars of the seventeenth century, a series of bloody conflicts over control of the fur trade fought between the French-backed tribes of the Great Lakes region and the powerful Iroquois Confederacy, supported by the Dutch and English. The Potawatomi first settled in the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin, where they adopted agricultural practices from neighboring tribes, and later moved south along the western shore of Lake Michigan. By the end of the eighteenth century the numerous bands of the decentralized tribe were divided into three geographical groups: the Forest Potawatomi of northern Wisconsin; the Prairie Potawatomi, in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois; and the Potawatomi of the Woods, in southern Michigan and northern Indiana.

Following the American Revolution, the Potawatomi struggled to retain their lands along the shores of Lake Michigan. Potawatomi warriors fought in Tecumseh’s War (1811-12), the decisive conflict between the United States and the Indian confederacy led by the Shawnee chief Tecumseh. His death during the War of 1812, when the confederacy was allied with the British, effectively marked the end of Indian resistance throughout the Midwest and Ohio Valley. During the following two decades, the Potawatomi were forced to cede or to abandon their claims to extensive tracts of land. Finally, in 1838, the first installment of the Treaty of 1833 was signed.